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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES LEGAL AID

LEGAL SERVICES BOARD OF THE N.W.T

ANNUAL REPORT

1992-1993

102-02178/

Northwest Territories Legal Aid
Legal Services Board of the NWT

P.O. Box 1320 Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2L9 (403) 873-7450

March 22, 1994

The Honourable Stephen Kakfwi
Minister of Justice
Government of the Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1320
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

Dear Sir,

The annual report of the Legal Services Board for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1993, as approved by the Board, is hereby submitted to you in accordance with section 9 of the Legal Services Act.

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce Errol McKay
Secretary, Legal Services Board

BEM/sah

LEGAL SERVICES BOARD OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Thirteenth Annual Report 1992/93

History of Legal Aid

The provision of Legal Aid first became a territorial responsibility in 1971. This was the year the Federal Government transferred the responsibility for the administration of justice to the Northwest Territories. In 1971, the Legal Services Ordinance (now Act) established the Legal Services Board. The Board is responsible for administering legal aid throughout the Northwest Territories. Legal Aid is provided in both civil and criminal matters using a combination of staff lawyers, regional legal services centres and private lawyers. The first legal services centre was established in Iqaluit in 1975 and there are currently four such centres operating in the Northwest Territories.

Legal Services Board

The Legal Services Board is funded by the Territorial Department of Justice through a cost-sharing agreement between the Territorial and Federal Departments of Justice. The budget of the Legal Services Board, therefore, is identified in the budget of the Territorial Department of Justice. Financial services and some administrative services, such as personnel and computer support, are provided to the Board by the Department's Financial and Management Services Division. The Board, however, is not a division of the Department of Justice. It is a public agency (as set out in Schedule "A" to the Financial Administration Act of the Northwest Territories) which reports to the Minister of Justice. The Board is not only subject to territorial legislation, but also Federal/Territorial agreements for the cost sharing of legal services. In addition, the Board participates in an Interprovincial Reciprocity Agreement in regard to civil law matters. This ensures that residents of the Northwest Territories who are eligible for Legal Aid are provided with civil legal aid services in the provinces or the Yukon.

Objectives

The objects of the Board, as set forth in the Legal Services Act are:

(a) to ensure the provision of legal services to all eligible persons;

(b) to ensure that the legal services provided and the various systems for providing those services are the best that circumstances permit;

(c) to develop and co-ordinate Territorial or local programs aimed at reducing and preventing the occurrence of legal problems; and

(d) increasing knowledge of the law, legal processes and the administration of justice.

The Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors are appointed by the Minister of Justice of the Government of the Northwest Territories and include representatives of the legal profession, the public service of the N.W.T., the regional committees and the general public. In 1992/93 the Board met four times to carry out its duties.

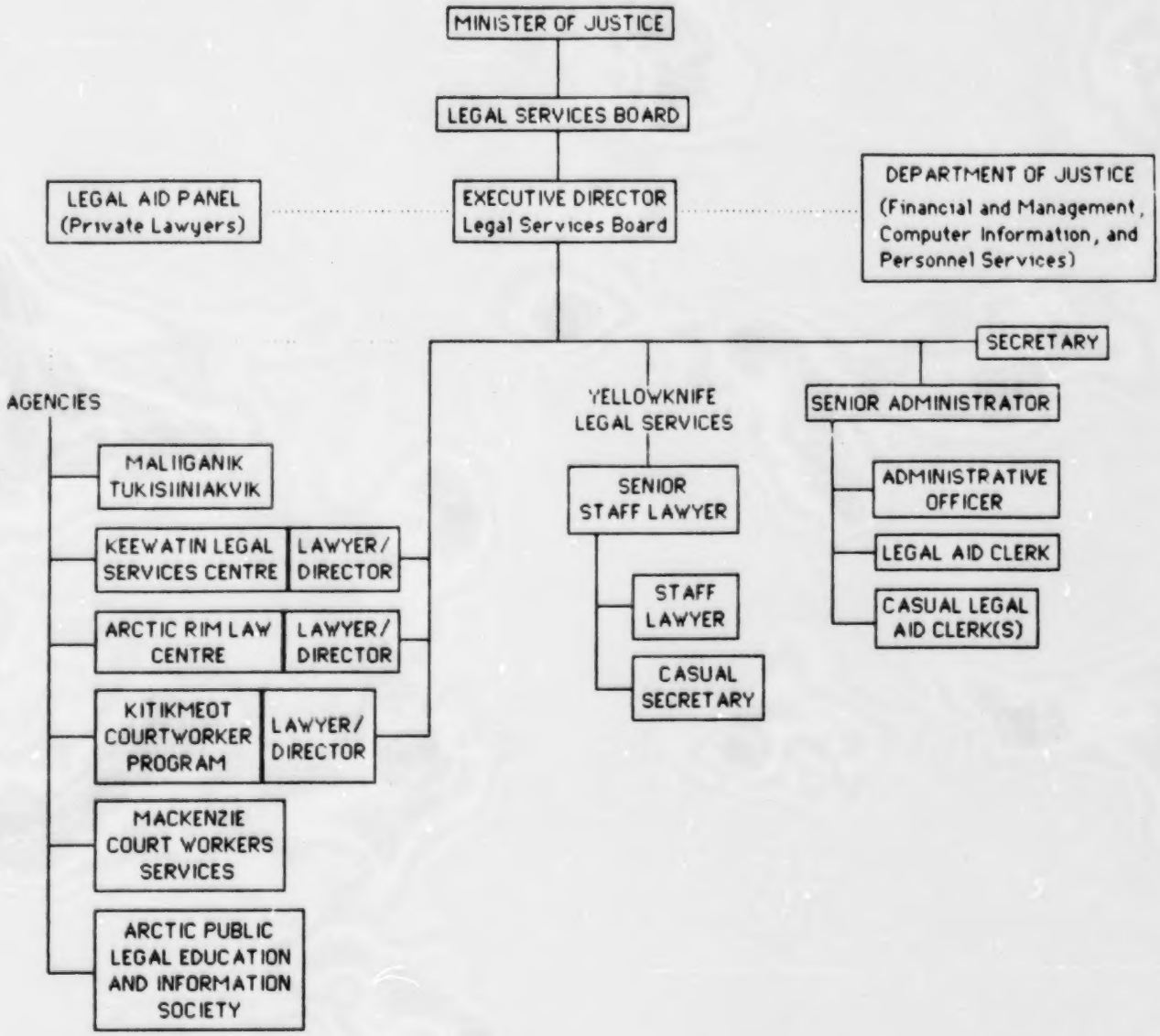
The duties of the Board of Directors are to administer the Legal Services Act and Legal Services Regulations and make every effort to meet its objectives. The Board sets policies for the provision of legal services, arranges contracts with regional legal services committees, signs service contracts with lawyers who provide legal aid and hears appeals. The Board may appoint a society incorporated under the Societies Act to act as a regional legal services committee, should the society apply for such status. The Board is authorized to fund each regional committee when it implements a legal aid services delivery program and will review the performance of these committees. The Board is also responsible for publishing details of the services available.

During 1992/93, there were a number of resignations from the Board. This, combined with resignations in the latter part of 1991/92, left a number of vacancies on the Board. As a result, a number of new members had to be appointed during 1992/93 and it was not until the end of the fiscal year that the Board was fully reconstituted and met.

1992-93 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Geoffrey Bickert, Q.C.	Member of Public Service of the Northwest Territories
Virginia Schuler, Q.C.	Nominee of Law Society of the Northwest Territories
Christine Williams	Representative of General Public
Evelyn R. Storr	Representative of the MacKenzie Delta
Thomas Kutluk	Representative of the Keewatin - Revoked March 18, 1993
Makabe Nartok	Representative for the Kitikmeot - Revoked March 18, 1993
Peter Esau	Representative of the Beaufort Delta Region Appointed March 15, 1993
Sally Kusugak	Representative of the Keewatin Appointed March 18, 1993
Shirley Camsell	Representative of the South Slave Appointed March 15, 1993
Charlie Lyall	Representative of the Kitikmeot Appointed March 18, 1993
Bernadette Dean	Representative of the Baffin Appointed March 15, 1993
Michael Chandler	Acting Executive Director/Secretary of Board (ex officio) April 15 to August 17, 1992
Thomas Hall	Acting Executive Director/Secretary of Board (ex officio) September 8, 1992 to February 28, 1993
Bruce McKay	Executive Director/Secretary of Board (ex officio) March 20 to March 31, 1993

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



LEGAL AID SERVICES

Coverage

The Legal Services Act and Regulations specify the civil and criminal matters for which Legal Aid coverage may be provided. Legal services are provided to eligible persons (see following section for eligibility) who are charged with criminal and territorial offences and who are required to appear in Supreme, Territorial, and in some cases, Justice of the Peace Court. Young persons (as defined by the Young Offenders Act) charged with criminal offences are covered subject to financial eligibility. If a criminal matter is proceeding by way of summary conviction, coverage is not provided unless the accused is liable to imprisonment or to another punishment that would make it difficult or impossible for the accused to earn a living. However, if the applicant is a first time offender, legal aid may be granted to provide advice in a summary conviction matter. If a trial is subsequently scheduled, continuing legal services may be provided. There is no legal aid coverage in the following instances:

(a) first offence impaired driving charges unless there are combined Criminal Code charges;

(b) offences under the Motor Vehicles Act unless the charges are second or subsequent offences for careless driving;

(c) civil cases, excluding matrimonial cases, where the expected recovery is less than $2,000.00;

(d) summary conviction offences where the accused has already been approved for legal aid three times for summary conviction offences during the past year;

(e) summary conviction offences where the accused has been ordered by the Board to contribute to the cost of legal aid and has not done so;

(f) for the offence of consuming liquor by a minor under the Liquor Act, unless there are charges under the Criminal Code or Liquor Act arising out of the same circumstances.

However, the Legal Services Board has the discretion to approve legal aid in the above cases if there are compelling reasons for doing so.

If legal aid is approved in a civil matter, it is approved in the first instance to obtain an opinion as to the merits of the claim. In urgent matters, this requirement may be waived by the Executive Director. If the opinion indicates that the claim has merit, additional legal aid may be granted. The majority of civil cases involve family law matters. If the applicant is seeking a divorce, there must be sufficient reason shown for approving legal aid at the time of the application. In particular, consideration is

given to whether or not the applicant intends to claim any corollary relief, such as maintenance, in their Petition for Divorce.

Legal aid is prohibited in civil matters involving defamation, estates, incorporations, real estate transactions, relator or representative actions, arbitration or conciliations, and proceedings relating to elections. Legal aid may also be denied on the basis that the claim is one where a lawyer would act for the person on the understanding that payment of the fees would be made from the proceeds generated by pursuing the action.

Legal aid may be approved for the purpose of an appeal of a court decision where a legal opinion has been received which indicates that the appeal has merit.

Financial Eligibility for Legal Aid

Under the Legal Services Act, no person other than an individual is eligible for Legal Aid. This would, for example, exclude businesses and corporations from receiving legal aid. In determining eligibility, the applicant's income, expenses, assets and liabilities are reviewed. The financial requirements of the applicant, spouse and dependants are also reviewed to determine whether the applicant can afford to pay for legal services personally.

Income includes benefits and allowances received from government agencies. However, if a person is receiving social assistance or would be reduced to the social assistance level as a result of retaining legal services privately, legal aid will be approved subject to the applicant meeting the other requirements for approval. Expenses means basic living allowances for food, clothing, shelter and household supplies; taxes, unemployment insurance and Canada Pension Plan deductions; utility costs; transportation costs necessary for earning a living or to enable the applicant's children to attend school; medical, dental and hospital costs; instalment payments on debts incurred prior to an application for legal aid; and, any other expenses allowed by the Board or the Executive Director.

Client Contributions and Recoveries

Persons who apply for Legal Aid acknowledge on the Application for Legal Aid that they may be assessed a contribution toward the cost of Legal Aid services incurred on their behalf. It is a condition attached to the provision of all legal services that where a person who has received or is to receive legal services can afford to contribute towards their costs, a contribution may be assessed. The amount of the assessment will be determined by reference to that person's assets, liabilities, income and expenses and those of their spouse and dependants. Where the applicant is a youth, the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of their parents or guardians will be taken into account.

Fiscal Year	Contributions & Recoveries
1987/88	$17,000
1988/89	$18,500
1989/90	$35,000
1990/91	$25,000
1991/92	$25,160
1992/93	$47,663

Applications for Legal Aid

Applications for legal aid are made by completing the prescribed application form. The Mackenzie Court Workers and the court workers in the regional legal services centres are available to assist applicants in completing the forms. Applications may be approved, held pending the receipt of further information, approved conditionally or denied. A conditional approval may mean that the applicant will be required to contribute towards the cost of the legal services provided.

Appeals to the Board re Coverage, Contributions and Financial Eligibility

An applicant who is denied legal aid or who is dissatisfied with a requirement to pay a contribution has a right to appeal to the Legal Services Board. In 1992/93, the Board heard 12 such appeals: 2 were allowed, 3 were allowed in part and 7 were denied.

Legal Aid Tariff

The rates paid to lawyers for their services are set by the Government of the Northwest Territories on the recommendation of the Legal Services Board. The tariff has been in effect since 1987, but at March 31, 1993 negotiations regarding a new tariff were under way.

The tariff is contained in Schedule 'D' to the Legal Services Regulations. The hourly rate for criminal and civil cases ranges from $64 per hour for lawyers with less than two years experience to $92 per hour for lawyers with more than five years experience. The tariff for duty counsel on court circuit ranges from $375 a day for lawyers with less than two years experience to $550 a day for lawyers with more than five years experience. The rates are the same regardless of the level of court.

The tariff prescribes few limits on expenditures, but the Executive Director may impose limits in advance. In civil matters, lawyers are authorized 'blocks' of time to complete all or a portion of the file. Additional time is authorized if additional work will be required and the Executive Director believes it is reasonable and justified.

Taxation of Accounts

All lawyers accounts are assessed (taxed) by the Executive Director for

reasonableness and compliance with the Legal Services Act and Regulations. If a lawyer disagrees with the taxation of an account, the Regulations state that the lawyer may ask the Executive Director to review the taxation. If the lawyer is still dissatisfied with the decision an appeal of the taxation may be made to the Legal Services Board. In 1992/93, there were 5 taxation appeals: 2 were allowed, 1 was allowed in part and 2 were denied.

Legal Aid Panel

Lawyers in private practice who are prepared to provide Legal Aid services apply to the Legal Services Board to be appointed to the Legal Aid Criminal and Civil Panels. To be appointed to the panel, the lawyer must be a member of the Law Society of the Northwest Territories and be prepared to abide by the provisions of the Legal Services Act and Regulations. In 1992/93, there were 44 lawyers on the Legal Aid Panels.

Assignment of Legal Aid Work to Panel Members

The Legal Services Act requires work to be assigned to members of the Panel on a rotational basis to ensure fairness in the making of such assignments. In some cases, however, there are extenuating circumstances and the applicant may require special assistance. Then the Executive Director, in assigning a lawyer, will carefully consider the lawyer's experience and qualifications in making the assignment. Lawyers located in communities other than Yellowknife have priority for Legal Aid assignments in their community and surrounding area. The exception is when there is a conflict of interest and the lawyer is unable to represent a particular client. In such cases, another lawyer from the Legal Aid Panel will be assigned to represent the client.

An applicant who is approved for legal aid is assigned a lawyer by the Executive Director. They do not choose a lawyer to represent them. The exception is a person who is charged with an offence where the maximum penalty, if convicted, is life imprisonment. In this case, the applicant has a "choice of counsel" and may chose a lawyer resident in the Northwest Territories. There is no choice of counsel, however, where the applicant is charged with break and enter under the Criminal Code or trafficking in a narcotic under the Narcotic Control Act.

Duty Counsel

The Legal Services Board is required under the Legal Services Act to have at least one lawyer (duty counsel) accompany the Supreme and the Territorial Court on all circuits where a lawyer will be required for the provision of Legal Aid on the circuit. In addition, duty counsel are assigned to the sittings of the Territorial Court in Yellowknife. Applicants for such services are subject to the same criteria as other applicants.

LEGAL AID APPLICATIONS PROCESSED

Criminal Matters	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Adult Criminal Approvals	2,291	2,763	1,870
Young Offender Approvals	584	664	483
Denials	97	84	275
Total Criminal Applications	2,972	3,511	2,628
Civil/Family Matters			
Approvals	493	603	665
Denials	165	140	132
Total Civil Applications	658	743	797
Total Number Approved	3,368	4,030	3,018
Total Number Denied	262	224	407
Total Applications Processed	**3,630**	**4,254**	**3,425**

NOTE: These figures only represent new applications received in a particular fiscal year. There are, in addition to the new matters, a large number of ongoing matters from previous years.

NOTE: In order to eliminate duplication in the processing of applications, record-keeping for applications received was changed during 1992/93. If a subsequent application was received from an applicant before the first matter had been dealt with by the court, it would not be treated as a new application. Instead, the first application would be amended to include the matters in the subsequent application (if approved). As a result, the apparent decrease in the number of applications can be attributed, to a large part, to the administrative change as opposed to an actual decrease in the number of applications.

DESCRIPTION OF CHARGES FOR WHICH LEGAL AID APPLICATIONS WERE RECEIVED

Adult Criminal (by charge)

Murder	4
Attempted Murder	4
Manslaughter	1
Sexual Offences	272
Weapons Offences	310
Possession of Stolen Property	28
Robbery	12
Break and Enter	437
Theft	21
Theft Over $1,000	12
Theft Under $1,000	53
Assault	483
Fraud	39
Mischief/Property Offences	107
Conspiracy	1
Kidnapping	7
Motor Vehicle Offences[1]	291
Escaping Custody	54
Territorial Laws/Federal Laws[2]	20
Narcotic Control Act/Food and Drug Act	125
Appeals/Reviews	85
Breach (Probation/Undertaking)	138
Juveniles[3]	2
Other[4]	250

[1] Impaired Driving Charges
[2] Liquor Act, Motor Vehicle Act, etc.
[3] Adults charged for crimes committed as a youth
[4] Contempt, Uttering Threats, Extortion, Using Explosives, Intimidation, etc.

Note

One individual or one file may have two or more charges. Statistics reflect the number of times a particular charge appeared on Legal Aid Applications. Not all charges were approved for Legal Aid.

DESCRIPTION OF CHARGES FOR WHICH LEGAL AID APPLICATIONS WERE RECEIVED

Young Offender (by charge)

Sexual Offences	29
Weapons Offences	51
Possession of Stolen Property	14
Robbery	4
Break and Enter	296
Theft Over $1,000	15
Theft Under $1,000	47
Other Theft	12
Assault	55
Fraud	6
Mischief/Property Offences	54
Motor Vehicle Offences[1]	38
Escaping Custody	7
Territorial Laws/Federal Laws[2]	16
Narcotic Control Act/Food and Drug Act	5
Appeal/Review	7
Breach (Probation/Undertaking)	18
Other[3]	62

[1] Impaired Driving Charges
[2] Liquor Act, Motor Vehicle Act, etc.
[3] Contempt, Uttering Threats, Extortion, Using Explosives, Intimidation, etc.

Note

One individual or one file may have two or more charges. Statistics reflect the number of times a particular charge appeared on Legal Aid Applications. Not all charges were approved for Legal Aid.

DESCRIPTION OF MATTERS FOR WHICH LEGAL AID APPLICATIONS WERE RECEIVED

Civil/Family Law (by matter)

Divorce	143
Separation	41
Maintenance	246
Custody	164
Division of Property	8
Possession of Matrimonial Home	1
Restraining Order	13
Child Welfare Matters	46
Damage Claims	9
Injury Claims	18
Wrongful Dismissal	12
Administration Matters[1]	3
Other Matters[2]	82

[1] Appeals of Decisions of Statutory Boards
[2] Immigration, Statement of Claim

Note

One individual or one file may involve more than one matter.

Statistics reflect the number of times a particular matter appeared on Legal Aid Applications. Not all matters were approved for Legal Aid.

STAFF REPORT

On March 31, 1992, Douglas Miller resigned as Executive Director of the Legal Services Board. Michael Chandler was appointed Acting Executive Director in April, 1992 and continued in this position until August, 1992. For a brief period during August and September of 1992, the duties of the Executive Director were carried out by members of the Legal Services Board. Thomas Hall was then hired in September, 1992 as Executive Director on a part-time basis and continued in this position for the balance of the fiscal year. The search for a full-time Executive Director continued throughout 1992/93 and on March 20, 1993, Bruce McKay was appointed by the Board.

In addition to the processing of applications, administration of legal aid files, processing of accounts and other duties, the Legal Aid staff assisted members of the Legal Aid Panel in making travel arrangements for panel members and for witnesses throughout the course of the year. In this respect, the staff assists counsel by requesting travel and accommodation warrants from the Department of Justice.

Many of the restraint measures implemented by the Legal Services Board for the final quarter of the 1991/92 fiscal year were continued in the 1992/93 fiscal year. These measures included limitations on preparation and reporting time for court circuits as well as placing caps on the number of hours lawyers could bill for particular legal services. In addition, all authorization limits set by the Executive Director had to be strictly adhered to as there was little retroactive approval of accounts which exceeded the authorized limit.

A number of the recommendations from the Report of the Task Force on Legal Aid which was received by the Board in November, 1991 were implemented. In addition to the Task Force Report, the Board had a number of other reports to consider. These included Strength At Two Levels (the Beatty Report), Auditor General's Report and the Report on Gender Equality. The Department of Justice compiled the recommendations specific to Legal Aid from the Task Force Report, the Beatty Report and the Auditor General's Report into a Legal Aid Action Plan dated April 15, 1992.

In July of 1992, the Board made a decision to hire two staff lawyers to work out of the Yellowknife office and recruitment was under way at the end of the fiscal year. It was the intention of the Board to have the two lawyers handle both civil and criminal legal aid work in Yellowknife.

REGIONAL LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEES
&
LEGAL INFORMATION SERVICES

In order to attain its objectives, the Board serves several functions. The first is to provide Legal Aid services. The second is to provide funding for the provision of court workers through Mackenzie Court Workers Services. Thirdly, the Board funds regional legal services centres to ensure that legal services are available throughout the Northwest Territories. Fourthly, the Board provides funding to the Arctic Public Legal Education and Information Society.

Four regional legal services centres were funded by the Legal Services Board in 1992/93. These were Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik, the Arctic Rim Law Centre Society, Keewatin Legal Services Centre Society, and the Kitikmeot Courtworker Program which operated a clinic. Each of these centres has entered into a contract with the Board under which the Board provides funding and delegates responsibility for the provision of legal services in the region. It is the Board's responsibility to ensure these programmes have funding to carry out their respective programs and to keep their performance and programs under review. As a result, the Board oversees the operation of the centres and is responsible for hiring lawyers to operate the centres and work with the local board.

Mackenzie Court Workers Services, Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik, Arctic Rim Law Centre Society, Keewatin Legal Services Centre Society and Arctic PLEI are incorporated non-profit societies which have their own boards of directors and employ their own staff to carry out their programs. The Kitikmeot Courtworker Program is administered by the Kitikmeot Regional Council.

Mackenzie Court Workers Services

This organization is responsible for providing court worker services in the North Slave, South Slave, Deh Cho, Sahtu and Delta regions of the Territories. In 1992/93, court workers were located in Yellowknife, Rae-Edzo [part-time court worker commencing January 4, 1993], Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Simpson, Fort Franklin, Inuvik and Aklavik. Courtworkers assisted persons with legal problems from these communities as well as the surrounding areas. They acted as a liaison between the people and the justice system and assisted persons in completing Applications for Legal Aid. As well, they provided people with legal information, referred people to other services, represented people in Justice of the Peace Court, Youth Court, and Territorial Court when they could not otherwise or chose not to be represented by a lawyer. In this regard, however, their responsibility was to represent those persons who were charged with offences which were proceeding by way of, or likely to proceed by way of, summary conviction and who were pleading guilty to the charges in question.

The Executive Director of the Mackenzie Court Workers Services for 1992/93 was Dianne Rattray. Detailed information regarding the activities of the Mackenzie Court Workers Services can be obtained from their 1992/93 Annual report.

Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik

Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik is the regional legal services committee for the Baffin Region. the Director/Lawyer of Maliiganik is Neil Sharkey who is located at the head office of the Society in

Iqaluit. Maliiganik's other lawyer, Desmond Brice-Bennett, is located in the High Arctic Office in Pond Inlet office.

Maliiganik maintains contact with the communities outside Iqaluit and Pond Inlet through a network of settlement representatives. These persons are often referred to as court workers because most of their work involves representing people in Court or interviewing (intake) for various civil problems. The settlement representatives are also responsible for maintaining a community link with the Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik Board. During 1992/93, Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik employed 9 settlement representatives (court workers).

Keewatin Legal Services Centre Society

The Keewatin Legal Services Centre Society is the regional legal services centre for the Keewatin Region. Darrell Blais was hired as the lawyer/director of the centre in August of 1992. The Society also employed one court worker and a secretary in 1992/93 at its office in Rankin Inlet.

As well, it employed two part-time courtworkers who were located at Baker Lake and Arviat to assist persons in those communities with their legal problems and to assist them in completing Applications for Legal Aid.

Arctic Rim Law Centre Society

The Arctic Rim Law Centre Society is the regional legal services centre for the Beaufort region. The Society's office is located at Tuktoyaktuk where it employed an office manager and a courtworker for the 1992/93 year. The position of lawyer/director of the society was vacant for the 1992/93 fiscal year.

The society is responsible for providing Legal Aid services to Tuktoyaktuk as well as Paulatuk, Holman and Sachs Harbour. The society maintained part-time court workers in Paulatuk and Holman in 1992/93.

Kitikmeot Courtworker Program

The Kitikmeot Court Worker Program is administered by the Kitikmeot Regional Council pursuant to an administration agreement with the Legal Services Board. It is planned that this program will employ a lawyer/director in 1993/94 to provide legal services to the people of the Kitikmeot Region.

A court worker supervisor was located in Cambridge Bay. In addition, 3 part-time courtworkers served the communities of Coppermine, Pelly Bay, Taloyoak, and Gjoa Haven. They are responsible for assisting people who have legal problems and for assisting them in completing Applications for Legal Aid.

Arctic Public Legal Education & Information Society

Arctic PLEI, an incorporated non-profit society, provides public legal education and information throughout the Territories. Its office in Yellowknife is staffed by the Executive Director, Pearl Benyk, and an administrative assistant.

Pursuant to the public legal education program of the Federal Department of Justice, the Territorial Department of Justice has designated Arctic PLEI as the public legal education agency for the Territories. In 1992/93, the Federal Department of Justice provided $69,712. to Arctic PLEI, which was matched by a Territorial contribution provided through the Legal Services Board of $73,000. Arctic PLEI also raised funds from other sources such as the Law Foundation of the Northwest Territories.

The Society was active in a number of projects in 1992/93. Scripts for 30 short radio spots dealing with commonly raised legal issues were prepared and are expected to be translated into all the aboriginal languages for distribution across the N.W.T. in the 1993/94 fiscal year. Several of the Society's popular publications were translated into aboriginal languages.

Victim's assistance and family violence continued to be areas where a great deal of the Society's efforts, including publications and workshops, were focused. On-going programmes included Law-Line, law day seminars, supplying information to schools and the distribution of printed materials and videos.

More detailed information regarding the activities of Arctic PLEI can be obtained from its 1992/93 Annual Report.

Financial Administration

The Legal Services Board's financial administration is provided by the Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories, Financial & Management Services Division. In this regard, all accounts are paid, after being processed through the Legal Aid office, by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

All financial information pertaining to the operations of the Board is included with that of the Department of Justice in the Government's Financial Information System.

The Board has administration agreements with the various programs which sets forth the terms under which contributions are to be made including the requirement to provide Statements of Revenue & Expenditures and audited financial statements at the year end.

The Financial and Management Services division also provides computer and information services and personnel services to the Board.

Audits

Because the Board does not possess independent finances, it is not audited separately from the Department of Justice. The Territorial Audit Bureau audits both the Board and the Department of Justice for compliance with the Territorial/Canada legal services agreements.

Territorial/Canada Agreements

The Legal Services Board is required by the Legal Services Regulations to comply with the following Territorial/Canada agreements:

> Agreement Respecting Legal Aid in Civil and Criminal Law Matters and in Matters Relating to the Young Offenders Act, and
>
> Memorandum of Agreement Respecting the Native Courtworker Program.

There are provisions in the agreements regarding coverage, financial eligibility, service delivery, reports and audits.

In 1992/93, pursuant to the agreements, the Government of Canada contributed the following monies to the Government of the Northwest Territories:

Legal Aid Agreement	1,632,204
Courtworker Agreement	419,000
Total	$2,051,204

EXPENDITURE REPORT

	1991-92 Budget	1991-92 Actuals	1992-93 Budget	1992-93 Actuals
1. Salaries, Wages Benefits	174,000	198,297	188,000	273,754
Total Salaries/Wages	174,000	198,297	188,000	273,754
2. Contributions				
Mackenzie Court Workers	687,000	687,000	692,000	692,000
Maliiganik Tuk.	545,000	545,000	546,000	546,000
Arctic Rim Law	238,000	260,551	221,000	178,650
Arctic PLEI	71,000	71,000	73,000	73,000
Keewatin Legal Serv.	269,000	267,228	268,000	266,140
Kitikmeot Courtworker	220,000	151,004	219,000	175,595
Total Contribution	2,030,000	1,981,783	2,019,000	1,931,385
3. Other:				
Travel & Trans	400,000	310,416	386,000	378,923
Materials & Supp.	8,000	11,661	8,000	11,277
Purchased Serv.	35,000	58,598	35,000	69,101
Utilities		2,974	0	102
Contract Serv.	90,000	111,963	90,000	35,764
Fees & Payments	2,300,000	2,269,835	1,980,000	1,940,944
Other	3,000	2,568	3,000	713
Furniture/Equip.	2,000	2,485	2,000	1,367
Total Other	2,838,000	2,770,500	2,504,000	2,438,191
TOTAL	5,042,000	4,950,580	4,711,000	4,643,330

LEGAL AID BUDGET